

Neutrino mass models at colliders in the ~~post-ESU 2020~~ Snowmass 2021 era

Rare Process Frontier Townhall Meeting

Richard Ruiz

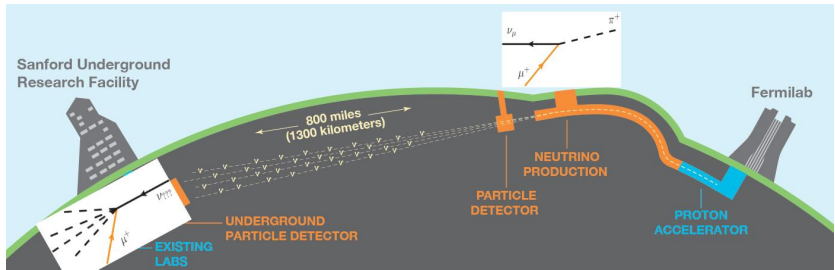
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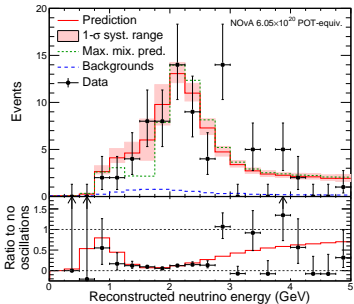


What is the physics / motivation for your LOI?

the big physics picture



In neutrino fixed-target expts, ν_μ beams from collimated π^\pm , then studied at near and far detectors



Deficit/disappearance of expected ν_μ (+appearance of ν_e/ν_τ) interpreted as $\nu_{\ell_1} \rightarrow \nu_{\text{mass}} \rightarrow \nu_{\ell_2}$ transitions/oscillations [E.g. NO ν A ν_μ disapp., 1701.05891]

$\Rightarrow \nu$ have mass!



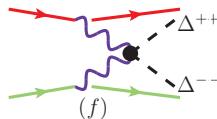
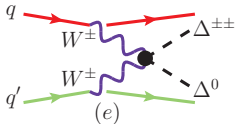
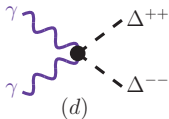
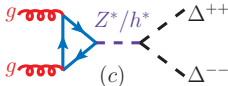
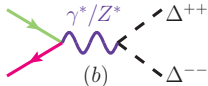
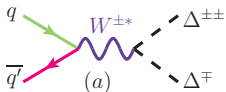
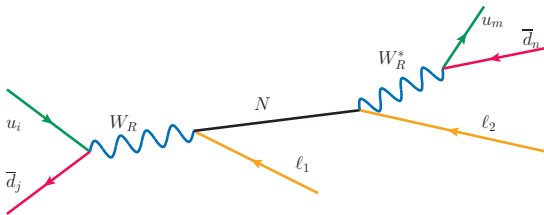
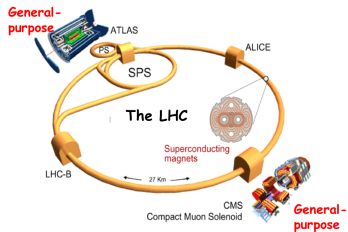
the medium picture

**models that explain tiny neutrino masses (Seesaw models)
are testable**

models that explain tiny neutrino masses (Seesaw models)

are testable, especially at colliders

for a review, see w/ Y. Cai, T. Li, and T. Han [[1711.02180](#)] as well as w/ Pascoli, et al [[1812.08750](#)]



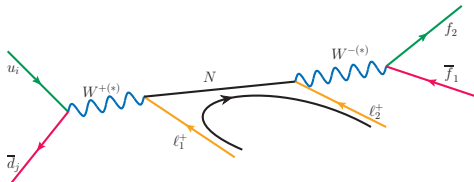
the little picture
(our part!)

**Snowmass 2013 inspired an effort to systematically modernize
the collider phenomenology for Seesaw models**

for example

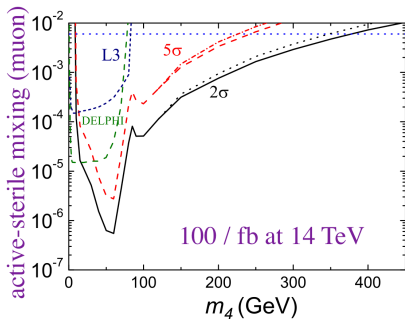
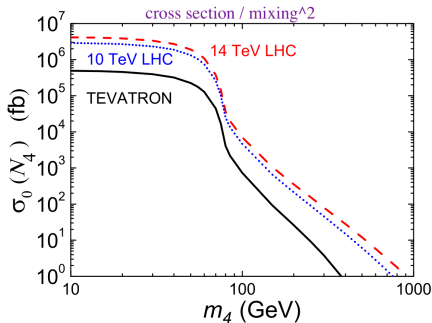
Historically, searches for N with $m_N > M_W$ relied on $(q\bar{q})$ annihilation

Keung & Senjanovic (PRL'83)



At the LHC, a canonical signature for N : $pp \rightarrow \ell_i^\pm \ell_j^\pm + nj + \text{no MET}$

based on seminal works by K&S, del Aguila & Aguilar-Saavedra [0808.2468], and Atre, et al [0901.3589]

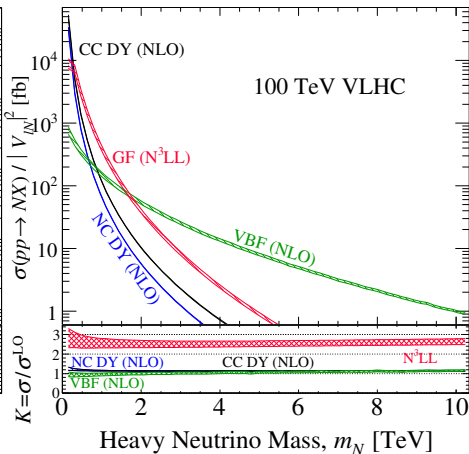
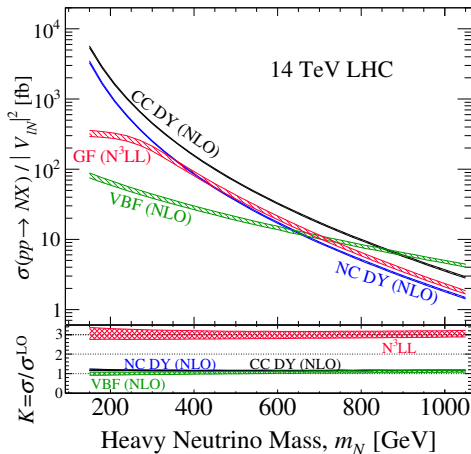


a lot has happened since 2013

After lots of coffee and CPU hours

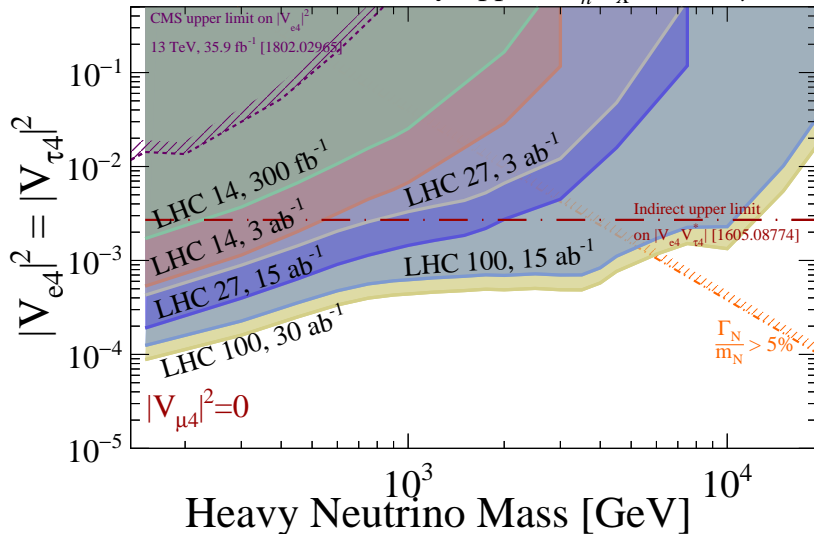
for details, see [1711.02180] and [1812.08750]

Plotted: Normalized production rate ($\sigma/|V|^2$) vs heavy N mass (m_N)



For $m_N = 10$ TeV and $|V_{eN}|^2 \sim 10^{-3}$, then at 100 TeV, one has $\mathcal{O}(30)$ VBF events after 30 ab^{-1} ! If $\text{BR} \times \varepsilon \times \mathcal{A} \sim \frac{1}{3}$, then $\sqrt{N_{\text{Obs.}}} > 3\sigma$

95% Sensitivity - $pp \rightarrow \tau_h e l_X / 3e / 2e\mu$



Major improvements $\Rightarrow > 10\times$ better sensitivity to **LNV** + **cLFV**

Only a few results. See the big paper for various flavor, Dirac vs Majorana, and \sqrt{s} permutations [1812.08750]

“What will you work on between now and Snowmass, and what is your schedule for developing a contributed paper?”

continue extending outlook for other models

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- Type I Seesaw - pseudo-Dirac and Majorana N ✓✓

E.g. w/ Degrand, et al [1602.06957]; w/ Pascoli, et al [1812.08750]

- Type II Seesaw - exotically charged $\Delta^\pm, \Delta^{\pm\pm}$ ✓

E.g. w/ Fuks and Nemevšek [1912.08975]

- Type III Seesaw - exotically charged T^\pm, T^0 (need to update)

E.g. [1509.05416]

- Left-Right Symmetry - W_R^\pm, Z_R + many other things ✓✓

E.g. w/ Mitra, Scott, Spannowsky, Mattelaer [1607.03504; 1610.08985] Nemevšek, et al [1801.05813]

- $B - L$ Symmetry - $N + Z_{B-L}$ (need to updated for 100 TeV)

- All of the above - with τ_h final states (long term goal)

E.g. w/ Pascoli, et al [1805.09335; 1812.08750]

Priority: over next six months, run the numbers for EFTs and W'/Z'

“What common data sets, joint efforts, etc. do you need?”

our simulation tools are public and folks are welcome to help!

- Ongoing efforts within **FeynRules** and **MadGraph MC collaborations**
- Mainstream tools with widespread use and technical support

Available UFOs¹ for neutrino mass models:

- Type I Seesaw - feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/HeavyN (Request/use by ATLAS+CMS)
- Type II Seesaw - feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/TypeIISeesaw (Request/use ATLAS)
- Left-Right Symmetry - feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/EffLRSM (Request/use ATLAS)
- Generic W'/Z' feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/WZPrimeAtNLO
- + others
- Cannot find your favorite Seesaw model UFO? We should collaborate!

¹ UFOs encode Feynman rules for mainstream event generators, e.g. MadGraph, to simulate BSM (not just colliders)

“What would you like to come out of the Snowmass process?”

given the latest tools, newest analysis techniques,
and a better understanding of current ones,
what new information can the HL-LHC and successors provide
about the origin of tiny m_ν ?



Thank you.